## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Bix months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence i solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

# ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST DEVICE AS SECOND-DUASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 24, 1891.

#### TRIBUNE NATIONAL

#### The American Agriculturist Combination.

By a clubbing arrangement with The American Agriculturist, the leading farmers paper in the country, we are enabled to offer the two for little more than the price of one. Subscribed for separately, the two papers cost \$2.50 a year.

By this combination both can be furnished, postpaid, for one year to any sub-Beriber for only \$1.75. See detailed offer on another page of this

TO OUR LADY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a full and very choice list of premiums, especially for our lady subscribers. We want to call special attention to our Diamonds, because this is the first time goods of this class have been offered by any news-

Our Watches have proved a great success, and we dispose of them at far less prices than the country jeweler.

Remember, they are all either Elgin or Waltham, no Swiss Watches being bought by us for premium purposes, having proved unsatisfactory where they have been tried.

We cannot say too much about our China. No lady's table need lack a grand decorated gold band dinner set if they are subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will purchase or work to secure one of our sets of China, which are offered in another column.

OUR WAR BOOKS. The offer of Grant's, Sherman's, or Sheridan's Memoirs, or McClellan's Own Book. gine and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, has each set of books is the regular cloth-bound \$4.98; THE TRIBUNE, Magazine, and Sherman's Memoirs cost \$4.92; The Tribung, Magazine, and Sheridan's Memoirs cost \$4.96; THE TRIBUNE, Magazine, and McClellan's Book cost \$4.74.

## OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Our Encyclopedia is the standard Encyclopedia Britannica Americanized. It has been entirely rewritten, its contents brought down to 1890, and thousands of American biographies and subjects added which do not appear in the original work at all. It is now the best Encyclopedia in the world. The 20 volumes of which it consists are sent postpaid with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$7.50. Read our full offer On another page.

TO OUR BOYS.

Thousands of bright boys read THE NA-TIONAL TERRENE. At this holiday season they may not realize how soon it will be Spring; then they will all want our Jun'or Safety Bicycle. They can get it for nothing by raising a club of subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TERBUNE.

Ir you intend visiting the National Encomponent at Washington, send a postal card containing your name, regiment, brigade, corps, and post-office address to THE NA- fore that there shall be a skillful executioner TIONAL TELBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ERASTUS WIMAN has come to our way of thinking. He told a recent meeting of New York dry-goods men that what New York most needed was a society for the promotion of public spirit. This is painfully evident in reading the New York papers.

In general, the outlook for wheat in Europe next year is far from good. Terrible snow-storms in eastern Germany and seed, while the conditions in Roumania and southern Russia have been very unfavorable prospects.

CHRISTMAS.

At best the most of us have but few Christmases on earth. We cannot tell how many we shall have. Wisdom says, thereore, that we should make every effort to render each of those given us periods of the greatest enjoyment, not only for ourselves, but for everyone connected with us.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. Springer, the Chairman of the new Committee on Ways and Means, has announced the program for the "tariff reformers" for this session. It is to begin operations by a bill putting both raw and manufactured wool on the free list. This is an alarming declaration of war to the death upon two most important interests. means an attempt to take away the profits that 1,000,000 farmers in the United States make by raising sheep, and the wages of more than that many men engaged in manufacturing wool and converting it into clothing. Its success would be a deadly blow at the prosperity of the whole country.

To take off the duty on wool would be to

reduce, if not destroy, the profits on general farming. Sheep most important part in our agricultural economy. We do not mean by this the great flocks on the Western ranches, but the "little bunches" found on nearly every farm. These cost but little to maintain, because, as a rule, they support themselves on the refuse of the fields, pastures and woods, and assist much in keeping the farm in good order. The sale of their fleece and flesh belps greatly to increase the meager profits on other farm products, and enable hundreds of thousands of small farmers to support themselves and families, which they would find impossible to do without this help. To take the duty off wool would be to simply destroy all this. The great ranches in Australia and the Argentine Confederation, where land almost valueless, and the cheapest kind of labor can be had, can send wool to market cheaper than it can be possibly raised in the United States. The talk of cheap wool is a catchy delusion. Raising our own wool adds to our mest supply and gives the worknan greater advantages in the way of possibly hope for in the matter of cheaper

To take the duties off manufactured wool would be to prostrate every woolen manufactory and every clothing factory in the country. We have in previous issues of this paper commented on the startling revelations as to the degradation, poverty, and vice made by the investigations of the Sweating Committee of the British House of Lords into the condition of the clothesmanufacturing business in England. take the duties off woolen goods would be to drive every manufacturer and tailor in this country out of the business, and replace their products by those of the infamous sweaters, who grind the faces of the poor in England. We may want cheap clothes, but we certainly do not want them at such a price. The condition of the clething-makers of England is, morally and physically, vastly worse than that of the slaves on the plantations of the South before the war. The slaves had at least God's free, uncontaminated air. They had an abundance of coarse in combination with The Cosmopolitan Maga- but good food, and they had a portion of each day and all of Sunday to themselves. proved a great success. Remember that The victims of the English sweaters have none of these commonest rights of humanity. edition, published by Charles L. Webster & They are crowded in filthy, unventilated Co., as originally sold by subscription, and tenements, which breed fouler diseases than that they cast only 50 cents each and the the miasmatic swamps of the Mississippi. postage, provided a subscription for THE By working incessantly far into the night, NATIONAL TRIBUNE and The Cosmopolitan and without holidays, they are barely able Magazine for one year, at the respective to get enough food to maintain life, and not price of each, is sent with the order. The enough clothes to properly cover their halfbooks cannot be furnished at this price on famished bodies. We repeat that we do not any other terms. Thus THE TRIBUNE, want cheap clothes at the price of such the Magazine, and Grant's Memoirs cost robbery and oppression of our fellow-crea-

## AS TO EXECUTIONS.

They have apparently gotten electrocu-

tion in New York pretty near perfection, and the method has come to stay. The only defect that can be instanced now is in the law regulating the number of witnesses present. Into the consideration of this comes the question of how much secrecy should be maintained as to details of executions. The spirit of our Anglo-Saxon institutions is strongly in favor of the utmost publicity in everything connected with the administration of justice. Anything savoring of the inquisitorial methods of Latin peoples is entirely repugnant to it. Theoretically, the old-fashionad way, where a man was arrested by his neighbors, tried by them at home in the presence of the entire County, and if found guilty hanged to a tree in the presence of the whole community, is much the best way. But it is alleged, with truth, that these spectacles are injurious to the finer sense of the people. Sheriffs, who fortunately P. B. Williams, Exline, Iowa. never have more than one act of this kind to do, are too apt to make the blunders of new beginners, and their bungling is very painful to humane people. It is better, therewho shall do all the work of this kind in the State. It seems better also that the condemned shall all be sent to one place, kept, and kept in the best order. Again, all criminals make a show of bravado on the other criminally-minded men, ambitious of their evil prominence. They also become the objects of a vicious sympathy Austria have greatly interfered with sowing from the weak and bad, and this is very to the seed already in the ground. In Spain | bearing upon the scaffold given in the papers. | tion from every one of these would make a floods have devastated great areas of the There should be some way to restrict the

all accounts of executions to a few lines announcing the mere fact that the sentence of the law have been carried out. The Warden of the New York penitentiary was entirely justified in excluding the representatives of the press, but this method cannot be effective so long as there are any number of witnesses and papers compete so keenly as to news While each one will freely admit that long accounts of executions are prejudicial to public morals, each one will publish the same, and go to great trouble and expense to get reports, for fear it may seem to be outstript in enterprise by its competitors. If the law prohibited the publication of anything more than the mere announcement this would not be the case. As to the witnesses, the old practice of having the execution take place in the view of the community where the crime was committed, could be manintained by having present at the execution a number of witnesses, selected in the same manner as the jurors who try the offense-that is, drawn from the body of the County.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

There is no telling when the work we do

may bring forth good fruit. Some years ago

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE devoted much time and space to advocating the establishment of Postal Savings Banks; in fact, we believe that we were the pioneer paper in urging this desirable public institution. Senator Manderson has introduced a bill, which is in effect the same as one introduced in the House at the last session, to carry out this idea. It provides that the Postmaster-General may designate such postoffices as he thinks proper as deposito ries, which shall keep for sale stamps of the denomination of 10 cents and \$1, which stamps may be affixed to postal saving cards and deposited in such banks as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, the purchasers of the same to receive a small interest. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of such a measure. It has been tried with great success in England and some other European countries, and there is abundant and wholesome meat than he can no reason why it should not be equally beneficial in this. The phenomenal success of the toy dime savings banks, which have taken up millions of dollars, shows how ready our people are for such an institution. It will not be an experiment, but a success from the start. Congress should not besitate to pass the bill, for there is no way in which it can work harm, while the good it will do will be incalculable. Probably the bill will meet with the selfish opposition of the great savings institutions of New York and New England, which will feel that it is bringing the Government into competition with them. This should not be allowed to retard the passage of the bill. Every postoffice in the country should have the stamps and cards on sale, and the minimum amount should be reduced from 10 cents to five. In England the lowest stamps are one penny-two cents; and making the minimum five cents will more than double the receipts. "Everyone's little is more than anyone's mickel," says the old Scotch proverb, and it is true in other things besides money. The savings of the whole people or any considerable portion of them are a greater sum than any individual or syndicate possesses, and this great accumulation is beneficial not only to the individual contributors but to the general public. The greatest funds of money for any large enterprise are furnished not by the so-called great capitalists, but from the accumulated savings of the operatives and farmers of New York and New England. If every man, woman and child in the United States had so much as \$1 on deposit, it would make the enormous total of \$65,000,000, or enough to build

> The smaller postoffices throughout the country should receive the first trial of the system, because there is where savings banks are most needed. In all the considerable towns and cities there are already good savings institutions, many of which receive as small deposits as five cents, while in the country districts there are no saving facilities. We hope that the people generally will take an interest in the passage of the bill, and urge their Representatives to

a railroad from the Atlantic to the Missis-

#### THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following contributions to the Logan

monument fund have been received: Sylvester Burrell, Highwoods, N. Y .....

Wm. MacIndoe, 3537 Sunnyside avenue, Philadelphia, Pa... Geo. B. Edwards, Ellisville, Ill ..... H. Dietz, 470 South Franklin street, New Martin Whalen, Sparts, Tex .... J. B. Holmes, Lyons, Kan .. G. T. Moore, Bloomfield, N. J. John Sheehy, Harrisonburg, Va.

John T. White, Watson, Ark. E. T. Colburn, Nashua, N. H. J. S. Dill, Keelville, Kan., Albion P. Nichols, Hamlet, Rt. Jas. D. Irwin, Corydon, Ind ...

Previously acknowledged. \$12,728 47

\$12,788 92 Comrades, this figure should be swelled at once to an amount commensurate with where the most efficient apparatus can be the bonor in which we hold our illustrious deceased comrade, and the greatness of the human experience shows that hardened G.A.E. We are, as volunteer soldiers, definitely committed to the project of erecting scaffold, which incites and encourages such a monument, and we must do it in a way that will be creditable to the great army of citizen-soldiers. We can do it if all the veterans who have not subscribed will only do half as well as those who have alburtful to public morals; equally so are the ready subscribed have done. There are over voluminous details of murderers' lives and 1,000,000 veterans alive. A small contribufund which would be enough to raise to best wheat lands. Only France reports good press from these demoralizing publications; John A. Logan the finest monument on the

but here comes the great difficulty of Ameri- Continent. Comrades, let each of you do

can jealousy of the liberty of the press. It his share. Send all contributions to THE seems to us, however, that it is entirely NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and within the police power of the State to limit | they will be acknowledged through the col-

> PUTTING ON THE PRESSURE. If the report be true that the President will within a few days issue a proclamation restoring the duties on coffee, sugar, molasses, tea, and other articles with those countries which have not concluded reciprocity treaties with us, the act is to be commended. We must make reciprocity mean something, which we cannot do if we allow non-reciprocating nations to have as many advantages | ly nation in Europe during the rebellion, in our markets as those which have given our people special favors. Political economy has been well-defined as "the policy of enlightened selfishness," and this indicates | ing out their desire to recognize the Southmost strongly that we should do everything ern Confederacy. To now feed her starving to clasp our friends most closely to us and people would be a splendid evidence of secure the greatest advantages for our own people. The American market is the most | ship to us. It would knit the two countries valuable to other countries of any in the whole world. They are all ready to make a great advertisement for America to do most important concessions to us to get access to it, if they cannot have this without those concessions. For many years France, Germany, Austria, England, Italy, and some of the smaller countries have been legislating directly against us. While anxious to sell us goods, they have done their best to diminish the quantity that we should sell them. The reciprocity policy turns the tables on them, and it should be made vital and operative.

The countries which will be affected by the reimposition of the duties will be Germany, which has not yet ratified the treaty, and is particularly anxious to have free entry for her beet sugar; Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador, which have treaties pending. All these have important commerce with us in sugar, molasses, coffee, hides, etc., which will be embarrassed by the reimposition of the duties, to the benefit of such countries as Brazil and Cuba, whose treaties are already in operation.

A SYNDICATE is organizing to manufacure beet sugar on an immense scale in central Nebraska. It is believed, from experiments already made, that that section, which a few years ago raised nothing but the vociferous coyote and the unpalatable buffalo grass, can be made to produce all the sugar needed by this greatest of sugareating nations. We wish fervently that this expectation may be realized. Nothing will do the country more good. It is a scandal on our boasted enterprise that every year we send out of the country \$100,000,000 in gold to buy sugar that we should raise at home. We should not buy a pound of sugar abroad until that distant day when it found that we have not land enough to produce all the food our people require.

THE Chilean trouble has taken a new and alarming phase, the State Department is ominously silent as to its news, and our war ships are being collected in Chilean waters. It does not seem probable that the matter can be settled without an appeal to arms. The Chileans will not believe that we will do anything more than bluster and threaten, and this will make it disagreeably necessary to use some actual force. Should this be the case the war will be brief. Chile will come to terms as soon as she sees we really mean

THE President has appointed Hon. S. B. Elkins Secretary of War, to succeed Col. Proctor. The new Secretary is a man of the highest executive ability, and has had wide experience with public affairs. Though he is supposed to be a partizan of Secretary Blaine's, it appears that his political and personal relations with the President have been even closer than with the Secretary of State. It seems likely that the main reason for his appointment is a desire to break the solid South by carrying the wavering State of West Virginia over into the Republican column. With such popular and influential Republicans as Elkins in the Cabinet, Goff on the Circuit Bench, and Mason as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, much is being done toward that end.

Ex-Gov. FORAKER'S friends have been able to show that he was distinctly favorable to veterans during his terms of office. Among his appointments were those of R. M. Rownd, a prominent G.A.R. man, to the Penitentiary Board; also, Col. Baldwin to the same board, and this board was definitely in-25 structed by the Governor to appoint none but old soldiers about the penitentiary. Of 10 the 138 employes of that institution all but five or six were veterates of honorable records, and their pay ranged from \$65 a month to \$1,800 a year. When it came to a question between political workers and soldiers, Gov. Foraker always preferred the soldiers, though this frequently cost him the friendship of powerful leaders.

### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDAR FOR 1892 NOW READY.

The beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE CAL-ENDAR for 1892 is now ready to send out. and we know the news will be pleasant to all veterans and their families. It has the days of the month marked by the glorious old Corps badges, in their bright, familiar colors, and makes a splendid ornament for the sitting-room, office, or shop. It is the bandsomest Calendar on the market, and prized by every old soldier. Its borders are ornamented with colored representations of the G.A.R., S. of V., W.R.C., and army badges. Sent to any address, securely packed in a stout pasteboard tube, and postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Five for \$1. Address-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

ator Paddock to have the farmers of the Interior donate a huge train-load of corn to the starving people of Russia is a wonderfully happy conception, and should be carried out with enthusiasm. Humanity dictates in the first instance; gratitude and friendship in the second, and, lastly, good policy. In the midst of our overflowing abundance we should generously remember those who are starving for sheer lack of food. Then, Russia has been our steadfast and tried friend, at the time when we most needed friends. She was the only distinctly friendand there is no doubt that her strong attitude at critical times had much to do with preventing France and England from carrypopular appreciation of her faithful friendmuch more closely together. It would be such an act, and add to our national fame.

GEN. J. N. REECE, Adjutant-General of Illinois, has issued the following very commendable Order:

> STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Springfield, Nov. 26, 1891.

As a mark of respect for the valiant and herole services rendered by the brave volunteer soldiers during the war 1861-1865, it is earnestly recommended that Commanding Officers of National Guard organizations furnish funeral escorts or firing parties at the burial of veteran soldiers, sailors, or marines, whenever these may be applied for by local Grand Army Posts or by the relatives of the deceased. In thus honoring the courageous men who formed the bulwark for the preservation of our Union in the days of its direst necessity, the National Guardsman will honor himself and the service to which he belongs. The duty so performed should be one of love and gratitude, should be attended by every member of the organization who can possibly be present, and should be marked by that deep and reverent solemnity which such an occasion demands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief: J. N. REECE, Adjutant-General,

WHAT THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has said against negroes emigrating to Liberia is more than substantiated by the return in the most forlorn condition of two thrifty negro families who went to that country doleful picture of the condition of things there, making it even worse than we have represented it. The simple fact is that, bad as the condition of negroes may be in some parts of the South, the United States is still vastly the best place in the world for American negroes.

#### TRIBUNETS.

SLICKSMITH, THE SLEUTH; OR, WAR ON

It was night, as is customary after sunset. The time was between the hours of 12 o'cloc'z and the postoflice.

It was a weird, ghastly sound, with ice down its back.

Tick, tock! Tick, tock!

The sound came from Slicksmith, the Sleuth, who was sauntering up the street disguised as his grandfather's clock. Behind him came his faithful dog, John W. Ferguson, disguised as an Englishman in loud pants.

Zis-s-s-s-st!

That weird, eeric sound again. Ziz-z-z-z-wo-o-o-o-o! Louder than before.

"Hist!" muttered Slicksmith, the Sleuth, to his dog.

The intelligent animal throw away his cigar and histed

"I will solve this mystery though it cost me "By heavens! I have it!" cried Slicksmith,

he Sleuth. "It is the wind blowing through ny own whiskers!"

"Ow! Ouch!" It was midnight, as it is half of the time at 12 o'clock.

Slicksmith, the Sleuth, and his faithful dog, John W. Ferguson, were passing along an alley disguised in thought, when these cries assailed "Ouch! Gosh-to-whoop!"

Slicksmith, the Sleuth, slid swiftly up the anister of the house from which the cries come, and his intelligent dog rode up on his at the close of the war he returned to the position

"Ouar-r-r-r! Geeminy geeswax!"

The cries poured out through the transom of a door at the head of the stairs. With wonderful presence of mind, Slicksmith, the Sleuth, lifted bimself by his boot-straps up through the transon, and struck on his head in the room. The intelligent dog walked in through the pen door just like any other person.

"By heavens!" cried Slicksmith, the Sleuth, pulling his head out of the bottom of the cane rocker through which he had casually thrust it when he entered, "I have seen that face be-

His stern glance encountered a large, coarse man clad in a dark frown, endeavoring to pull a mustard plaster off from his back. "I have been wearing this face before for

many moons," returned the villain, with a esonant horse-laugh. "Flag yourself out of here, or I'll break every bone in your body!" And, Slicksmith, the Sleuth, with almost suernatural sageness, went away and arrested a ramp for being hungry with intent to eat,

"Heavens! What is that!"

"I am pursued !"

It was night again. Slicksmith, the Sleuth, was feeling sorely depressed. For three days he had been piping old Scaddington, the banker, for the purpose of uncovering the skeleton in his closet. And when he at length caught sight of the skeleton

he found himself confronted by the Shylock's

trousers-stretcher. In addition to this, his faithful dog had been run through the bologna grinder of Snigglefritz, the batcher, and was thus gathered to his

As he uttered these words, Slickmith, the Slenth, glanced back over his south shoulder again. A mysterious presence was close behind him.

fists, "Who are you?" The mysterious presence made no reply. "Surely you cannot be Santa Claus?" But the mysterious presence jogged on in awful silence at his heels.

Slicksmith, the Sleuth, east one more startled glance behind him and was off like the wind. | the Indian wars of the Pacific Coast. He has not | amassed a fortune in the produce business.

Faster and faster fled Slicksmith, the Sleuth, and the mysterious presence continued to saw

On! On! On, some mora! Still onward!

When the morning sun rose in the east, as is isual, they found Slicksmith, the Slenth, 28

miles away from the starting point. The Farmers' Alliance is no deader than he. The mysterious presence had got in its work. Slicksmith, the Sleuth, had been chased to death by his own shadow.

LUCID.

Mrs. Wickwire-What is the tariff, Lyman? Mr. Wickwire-The tariff? I am glad you ask, my dear. A woman should be thoroughly posted on the great questions of the day. The tariff is-er-er-that is ahem-the tariffwell, you see, the tariff is-er-er-

Mrs. Wickwire-Yes? Mr. Wickwire-Har? Yes, the tariff is-is-

hum-hum-it is-er-er--Mrs. Wickwire-Go on, my dear. Mr. Wickwire-Go on! How the Sam Hill can a man go on when you keep interrupting him in that manner? No use trying to in-

#### PERSONAL.

struct a fool woman, any how! Go to bed!

Frank W. Hornish, the inventor of a mechanical boiler-cleaner, attempted to assassinate Judge Horace S. Clark, at Mattoon, Ill., on the evening of Dec. 15, by firing at him five times with a pistol. One bullet grazed his face, one lodged in his shoulder, and another in the leg just above the knee. of his gallant services, to succeed Col. Graham, Both balls were extracted. While the wounds are from Florida two years ago. They give a the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republie, Department of Illinois, and is a Republican candidate for Governor. Hornish, the would-be assassin, was immediately arrested and placed in ail. For several years he has been meeting with financial reverses, and during his troubles Judge Clark has been his attorney and friend. He is deranged from broading over his misfortunes,

The Grand Army Posts of Binghamton, N. Y., are after the scalp of Congressman Ray. The cause of the trouble is the removal of a battlesearred veteran from a lucrative position, the same being given to a man whom the soldiers say never even smelt the powder of a Fourth of July fireeracker, and the Grand Army men say that Congressman Ray is wholly responsible for the veteran's removal, and to him and his influence with | Kurtz at once began the organization of a comthe Washington authorities is given the unpleasant record of having thrust an insult upon the Grand Army of the Republic not only in New York but of the country. Dr. J. L. Van Alstyne, of Binghamton, has held the position of Pension Examiner, an appointive office of the Pension Bureau, for two and a half years, and was lately peremptorily rcmoved and Dr. L. H. Hills appointed his successor, Watrous Post, of Binghamton, took immediate steps in the matter, and protested against the removal of Dr. Van Alstyne, who is Surgeon of the Examining Board who ever saw service in the army, and that Dr. Van Alstyne was peculiarly fitted for the position, having been a Surgeon in the army and at the front. Mr. Ray is somewhat seared at the rumpus he has raised, for the Grand Army men are very angry, and propose to work upon Commissioner Raum through Senator Hitchcock and other Republican members of the New York delegation to have Dr. Van Alstyne reinstated.

A story is told of Col, William C. Oates, member of Congress from the Third District of Alabama, which is to the effect that after losing his right arm before Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1864, while commanding the 15th Ala., he lay for weeks in a private Southern home nursed by the family, and by the time he was convalescent he wanted to marry the eldest daughter. She did not view his suit with favor, however, and at length the mother said consolingly, pointing to the cradle: "Never mind, Colonel, just wait for So-and-so; you can enough, Col. Oates married her.

Gen. George S. Greene is another of the oldest West Point graduates. He was born in Rhode Island on May 6, 1801; entered the Military Academy in 1819, graduating No. 2 in his class in 1823. He resigned from the Army in 1835, and devoted himself to civil engineering, planning and building many railroads in various parts of the country, At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he resigned a position on the Croton Aqueduct, and became Colonel of the 60th N. Y., being promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers in April, 1862. He was shot through the face at the battle of Wauhatchie, the ball plowing its way through his mouth, destroying all his teeth. Upon muster-out he had resigned in 1861 with the Croton Aqueduct Department, and had charge of building the storage dams in Putnam County, N. Y. He is still vigorous, and is said to be one of the best afterlinner talkers in the country.

There is some opposition manifested in the South o pensioning the widow of Jeff Davis. A Vicksburg paper thinks it would not only breed sectionalism, but also that the services of Jeff Davis conof many other Southern leaders. This shows that ex-Confederacies are sometimes as ungrateful as Mrs. Rousseau, widow of Gen. Lovell H. Rous-

Louis. Mrs. Rousseau was famed in her youth as one of Louisville's prefficat of preffy women, and now in her old age is noted for scholarly attainments that would do credit to a college professor. Gen, Benjamin F. Butler, who has been very ill for several weeks, is reported as steadily improving, but as yet is not able to leave his house, and will probably be confined for another fortnight. The sword that Ethan Allan carried when, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, is now in the possession of a young newspaper man of Jackson, Mich. The sword is an old-fashioned blade, nicked and battered, with a plain handle of hora. On one of the silver bands of the scabbard is inscribed the name of its former owner.

While an election for officers was recently being held by G.A.R. Post 62, at Altoona, Pa., and while a list of comrades entitled to vote was being called, the name of Jacob Wilt was read out. Another member, H. O. Stolz, hearing the name remarked to a comrade sitting near him: "We had a Jacob Wilt in our company," and at once approached Mr. Wilt with the question: "Were you in the 104th Regiment?" Being answered in the affirmative, he was interrogated as to what company he belonged to, and being answered that he belonged to Co. E, they clasped hands, having recognized one another for the first time since they were mustered out of the service in 1865, and strange to say they are both members of Post 62, one a prominent business man in Altoona, and the other a well known resident of Millville, a town close by.

Gen. Carl Schurz, President of the Eleventh Corps Association, presided at the annual dinner of the association, which was given on Monday He was drawing a small pension, but had to elte "Speak!" he hissed through his elenched evening. Dec. 14. Among the speakers were Gens. out a living by tamping ties. He leaves a wife and O. O. Howard, Sigel, Whittlesey, and Hon, Simon

> In years gone by T. R. Tannant had more than a former Territory of Washington, where he was a pioneer settler. He took an important part in all G. Vermilyea, Co. B. 28th N. J., aged 51. Ha

THE scheme of Secretary Rusk and Sen- The mysterious presence followed with equal been heard from in the East for some time, until he came forward the other day with the information that a large part of Whitman County,

Wash., really belongs to the State of Idaho. Last week an old veteran named Patrick Rooney, of Co. K. 24th Conn., was arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., by a policeman, the officer using unnecessary violence in taking his prisoner to the lockup. At a meeting of Col. S. B. Sumner Command, 2, U. V. U., a series of resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the Police Board of the city to he "brutal, cowardly, and unnecessary assault made by an officer of the police force in effecting he arrest of a harmless and unfortunate soldier, whose bravery and worth was proven on the batliefleids of the rebettion, and whose greatest offense consists of harmless words and grotesque acions," and demanded an investigation of the matter, saying that the laws of decency and humanity must be observed in dealing with such unfortunates and old soldlers like Rooney, and that every effort must be made to protect them from such senseless wrath. It is probable that the po-

lice officer will soon be looking for a job. Gen. John R. Kenley, the highest officer in rank rom Maryland during the war of the rebellion, who was also a Major in the Mexican war, and one of the bravest and best fighters in both wars, is ying at the point of death at his Baltimore home. Gen. Kenley entered the service early in 1861 as colonel of the lat Md., but was soon promoted Brigadier-General. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted Major General for gallant and meritorious services.

#### MUSTERED OUT.

CLINE-At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 19, Wm. H. ine, Co. B. 8th N. Y. Cav. He was a member of PRorke Post, I. Honored and always respected r his comrades during and since the war was Bump. - At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30, William f. Bump, Co. C. 116th N. Y. He was a member of

Rorke Post, L. By his past record as a soldler nd citizen his name will live forever on the pages American Co. E. Eth N. Y. He was a member of E. G. Marshall Post, 397. A faithful soldier, true

omrade, and honorable citizen

DOWNING.—At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, Francis S. Downing, Co. F. 168th N. Y. Comrade Downng was a member of O'Rorke Post, I. Deceased was one of the unfortunates during the war, and At one of his legs in the town of Fredericksburg, LANDRUS .- At Sticklerville, Mo., recently, of

disease contracted while in the service, Harry Landrus, Co. H. 123d Hl., aged 65. He served throughout the war, and was a member of the Grand Army. He leaves a wife and three chil-FLORY.-At Greenwich, O., recently, of lung

rouble, contracted while in the service, Daniel U Flory, Co. H, 6th Md., aged 47. He leaves a wife and five children Congress.—At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 17, Hiram Collins, Co. A. 30th Iowa, He was a member of Torrence Post, 2, Keokuk, which Post in-

terred the remains. Louisbury.—At Cambridge, Mass., recently, of heart trouble, Colonel 74th N. Y. aged 56. He raised the first three-years company that went to the war-Co. D of the 5th Excelsior. The full number having been sent by the State, the company went unattached, and was connected with the 74th N. Y., Dan Siekles's Brigade. Col. Lounsbury, after serving for three years, came home disabled, his jaw having been shattered and his chest wounded. He was Colonel of the 74th N. Y. having been promoted to that mak, in recognition who was killed. He was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1866, and ever since his return from the war had been connected with the Riverside Press of Cambridge, being foreman of the composing room. He was one of the found

Corps, as well as of Burbank Post, 35, G.A.R., of

Woburn. He was a highly-educated man, and an

enthusiastic worker in Grand Army matters. He

caves five sons and one daughter. Kurrz-At Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 10, of pneunonia, Luther B. Kurtz, Major, 17th Pa. Cav., aged 71. At the outbreak of the war Mai. Kurtz offered his services, and in one of the conflicts was wound ed in one hand. His regiment in the battle of tvsburg took an effective and important part He was also one of the Libby Prison victims, being captured by the enemy, and served nine months His company was present at the final struggle ending at Appointing. Upon his return home in 1862 the call of President Lincoln was issued for ree cavairy regiments from Pennsylvania, Maj pany at Waynesboro, and he was elected Captain of Co. G, his company being assigned to the 17th Pa. Cav. He was promoted to Major of the regi-

nt, Dec. 27, 1864, for gallantry. He was honor-SNOW .- At New Bedford, Mass, recently, of pneu monia, Roland U. Snow, Sergeunt, Co. G. 3d Musa. aged 58. Comrade Snow was Senior Vice-Com mander of William Logan Rodman Post, I, G. A.R. an Odd Fellow, and an officer in the New Bedfore Veteran Firemen's Association. For many years he was an active member of the Fire Department and was connected with the C. Howland Engine Company. Among the many floral tributes was Post, and who they say is the only member of the | a wreath lettered in immortalles, from his Post from Co. G. 3d Mass., a pillow bearing letters of the organization: from the Woman's Relief Corps a handsome pillow inscribed "Our Friend"; from John A. Hawes Camp, another pillow with the modore of the Naval Veterans, a beautiful anchor. Deceased was the person who painted on the regimental flag at the State-House the names

of the battles in which that regiment participated during its term of service BLACKETT.-At St. John's Hospital, Yonkers N. Dec. 4, of pneumonia, William C. Blackett. On Nov. 28 he underwent the operation of lapirotomy for an internal abscess. The operation was a success, and there was every prospect of a speedy recovery, when pneumonia set in during the night of Dec. 3, which proved fatal. Before he was 19 years of age he enlisted as a private in Co. H. 120th N. Y. In February, 1864, in accordance with special orders from the War Department, he veteranized and remained in the service until July 21, 1865, ions service of three years and six months. He was in many of the battles fought on the Atlantic Coast. He leaves a wife and family, PALMER.-At Washington, D. C., recently, Dr. Gideon S. Paimer, aged 69. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a volunteer Surgeon, serving have her." And when that infant grew up, sure as Brigade Surgeon on Gen, O. O. Howard's staff in the Army of the Potomso until the close of the war. He was in charge of Lincoln Hospital, of a spital at Annapolis, and retired with the rank of revet Lieutenant Colonel. In 1869, at the request of Gen, Howard, Dr. Palmer took the chair of

> geon in charge of the Freedman's Hospital, He aves a widow and son Westcorr.-At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, Comander Bayse N. Westcott, aged 71. He entered the Navy in 1867 as a Midshipman. He served as was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. In 1850 he vas promoted to Master, and in 1851 to Lieutenant. During those years he served with the Mediterrarean Squadron, and was an officer of the United States steamship Niagara on the voyage when the first Japanese Embassy was carried home after the ompistion of negotiations with the United States vernment. During the war he was in the Guit adron and also served on Coast Survey and hthouse duty, and was retired as a Lieutenant in 1863 and promoted to Commander in 1867.

physiology and hygiene in the Medical Department

of Howard University, Washington. He was for

many years Dean of the University faculty and Sur-

STUHR.-At Elna, Pa., Nov. 29; Charles Stuhr, Co. F. 139th Pa., aged 66. He was one of the oldest mrades of Custer Post, 38, and was buried with the honors of war by his Post, his remains being followed to its last resting place by a large con course of commides and friends. Comrade Stuhr has been an applicant for pension for the last five tributed less to the Confederate cause than those | or six years, but, like many others, will receive his reward from the Supreme Ruler above. Wilson.-At Licking, Mo., Nov. 15, Thomas R. Wilson, Corporal, Co. H, 20th Ky, Inf., aged Conrade Wilson came to Missouri in 1868

and settled at Licking. He went into the prac-tice of medicine and built up a good trade, and seau, of Kentucky, has been visiting friends in St. was in every way a successful physician. He had contracted heart disease while in the service. The his tife he was disabled entirely. Comrade Wilson was a charter member of John Boon Post, 257, and named the Post after the first man killed in his regiment at the battle of Shiloh. He was elected orgeon of the Post when organized, and held the office during his life. He was buried by the Post, LONGLEY. - At Zanesville, O., Nov. 24, of paralysis, resulting from diseases contracted in the Wesley M. Longley, Co. C. 97th Ohio, and Co. C. Sith Ohio, aged 51. He suffered several months in Anderson vitte and other prisons. For several years he had been totally deaf in both cars, and so saverely disabled by rheumatism that he was comled to use crutches to walk. He leaves a widow

> CANNON.-At Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24, after a long liness, caused by disease contracted while in the service, Thomas C. Cannon, First Lieutenant, Co. I, 100th N. Y., aged 56. Comrade Campon was prosoted through all the grades from private to First Lieutenant for meritorious conduct. Wilkeson Post, 9, and the 100th N. Y. Regimental Associat attended the funeral, which occurred on Thanksgiving Day, in a body. Comrade Cannon leaves a nily and many friends to mourn his loss. LEYNDS, -At Denver, Colo., Dec. 4, from the result of an accident, George W. Leynds, Co. E, 29th Me. Comrade Leynds met with an accident over a year ago and he never recovered from the effects, He was a charter member of Phil Kearny Post, 19. He had held the office of Quartermaster, Senior lice-Commander, and Chaplain, faithfully performing the duties of each office. He was an able and ready debater, a true, sincere friend, and an earnest worker for the Post of which he was a member, Washington Post, 85, Phil Kearney Post, 19, W. R. C., and Ladies' Aid Society attended the funeral. Farragut Post, 46, was also represented. SHITH.—Near Mexico, Pa., Dec. 3, the result of an accident, Paul G. Smith, Co. F. 171st Pa., aged 51. Comrade Smith was struck by a local freight engine of the Penusylvania Radirond 15 miles west of Harrisburg and instantly killed. The secident ocarred within a few rods of the deceased's house,

nine children. BUCK .- At Hornellsville, N. V., Nov. 7, Comrade Buck, Co. B. 18th Mass., aged 75. He served through the war. He was a member of F. B. Loty Post, ocal reputation as a brave Indian fighter in the | 226, and his remains were interred under the au-

spices of the Post. VERMILVER - At Newark, N. J., Dec. 12, John